

capacity development through short-term missions,  
events, a network of regional centers, and free online learning.

WHAT WE DO

## Capacity Development

### **Strengthening the capacity of institutions—**

including central banks, finance ministries, revenue administrations, statistical agencies, and financial sector supervisory agencies—results in more effective policies and greater economic stability and inclusion. The IMF works with countries to modernize their economic policies and strengthen these institutions by providing technical assistance and training focused on issues that are critical to economic stability and growth.



**T**he IMF provides capacity development—hands-on technical assistance, policy-oriented training, and peer-learning opportunities—to help countries build sustainable and resilient institutions.

These efforts are an important contribution to countries' progress toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The IMF has a number of development partners that support more than half its capacity development work, including to help fund the first phase of the IMF's COVID-19 CD Initiative to build forward better and work toward a greener, smarter, and more equitable future.

Capacity development focuses on the IMF's core areas of expertise, such as public finances, financial sector stability, and economic statistics. The IMF also provides CD in cross-cutting issues, such as income inequality, gender equality, corruption, and climate change, within its areas of expertise. The IMF is uniquely positioned to support its membership



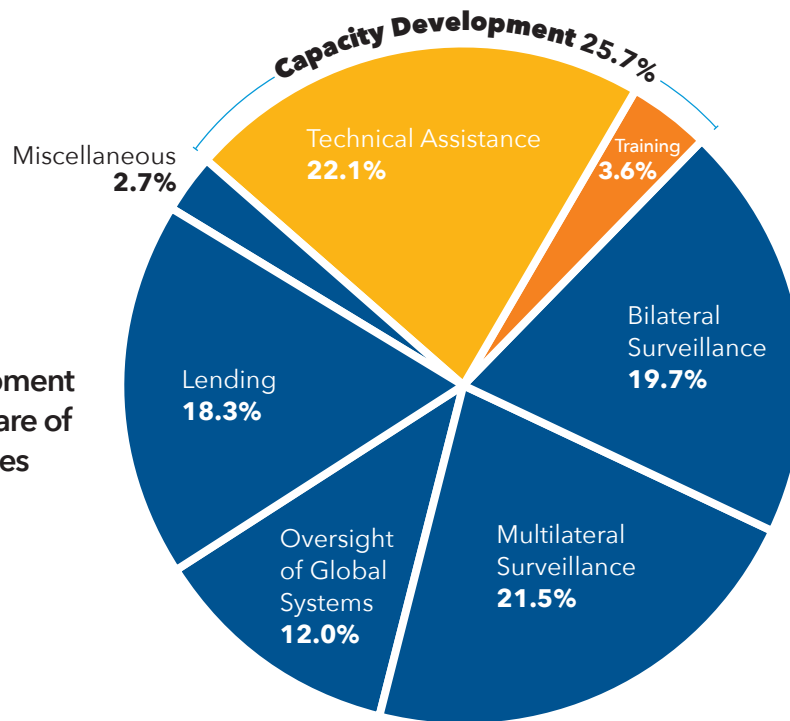
with its global reach, institutional experience, and world-class expertise. The IMF's capacity development activities benefit all members, but support is particularly targeted and tailored to fragile states.

At the request of country authorities, IMF country teams and technical experts develop and implement an integrated work plan tailored to countries' specific needs. The IMF works with countries through a global network of 17 regional centers; the newest center, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia Regional Capacity Development Center (CCAMTAC), opened virtually in February 2021. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IMF has provided real-time policy advice and capacity development to more than 175 countries.

The IMF published more than 80 technical notes on crisis-related policy issues during the early stages of the COVID-19 crisis. It also helped countries strengthen their collection and publication of economic data to improve economic decision-making and boost transparency. As countries ramped

## PART TWO: What We Do

Figure 2.1  
**Capacity Development  
Spending as a Share of  
Major IMF Activities**  
FY 2021

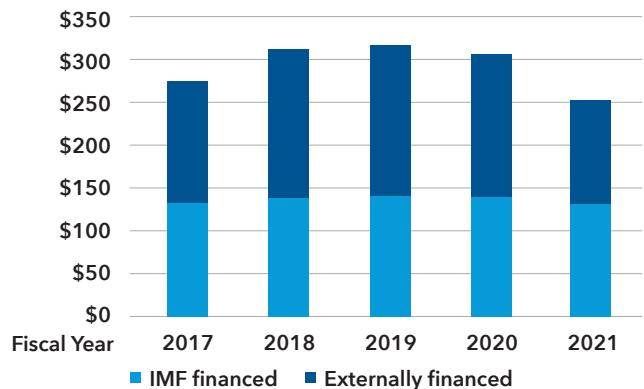


up emergency spending, the IMF helped strengthen their governance frameworks to better ensure that money quickly reached those most in need and that governments were accountable for how they spent the money.

The IMF quickly adapted its capacity development delivery tools to the new remote environment imposed by the pandemic. It has continued to help its members address new challenges such as finding digital solutions for direct cash transfers as well as for tax compliance and revenue collection, protecting health expenditures and other social spending, and preparing for the challenges posed by climate change. Participation in the IMF's free online courses has increased sharply.

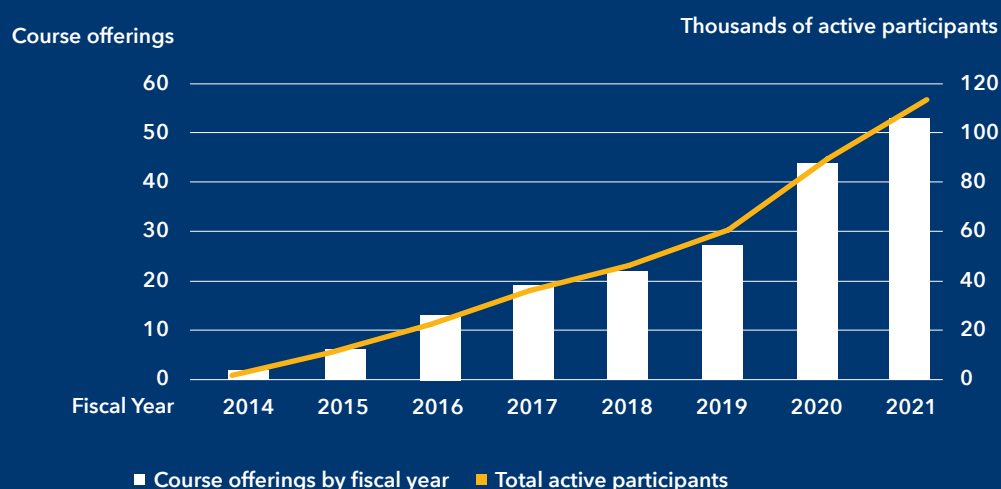
Figure 2.2  
**Spending on Capacity Development**  
FY 2017-21

(millions of US dollars)



# The IMF Online Learning Program: A Global Public Good

## Online Learning Course Participation Over Time



The IMF's online learning program has played an important role in serving the needs of our membership during the COVID-19 crisis.

Over the past year, participation in the program has increased significantly, and more than 7,000 government officials have successfully completed an IMF course. In April 2020, the IMF Institute Learning Channel was launched on YouTube, offering bite-sized microlearning videos in various areas of IMF expertise. Since the channel's inception, this new and agile modality of learning has attracted more than 4,400 subscribers and 233,000 individual views.

The online curriculum continues to be enriched in key areas of global interest. A new series of five courses

on public debt analysis, sustainability, and management launched in 2020, including a course on the Joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Framework for Low-Income Countries (LIC DSFx), developed with the World Bank. New courses on macroeconomic statistics (GFSx, BOPx) are now available, together with six new translations of online courses. An inclusive growth course (IGx), together with courses on revenue forecasting (RFax) and tax administration (VITARA) were launched from April to June 2021.

*All courses on the edX platform—used for the IMF's online learning program—are available anytime, anywhere, and at no cost, which makes the program a global public good, spearheading knowledge and skills for a more sustainable and inclusive global economy.*

See page 69 for all sources and notes.

# Capacity Development

See page 69 for all sources and notes.

 **\$251<sub>M</sub>**

for **hands-on technical advice**, policy-oriented training, and peer learning

 **3,446**

**technical assistance** visits involving 1,275 experts

 **4**

**fragile states** among the top 10 recipients of technical assistance

 **360**

courses delivered

 **8**

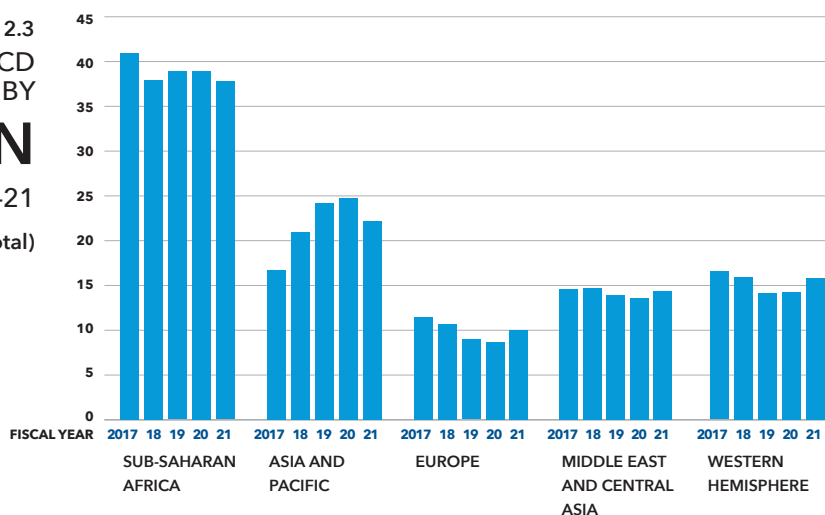
training languages offered



**14,926**

officials trained

Figure 2.3  
DIRECT CD  
DELIVERY BY  
**REGION**  
FY 2017-21  
(percentage of total)



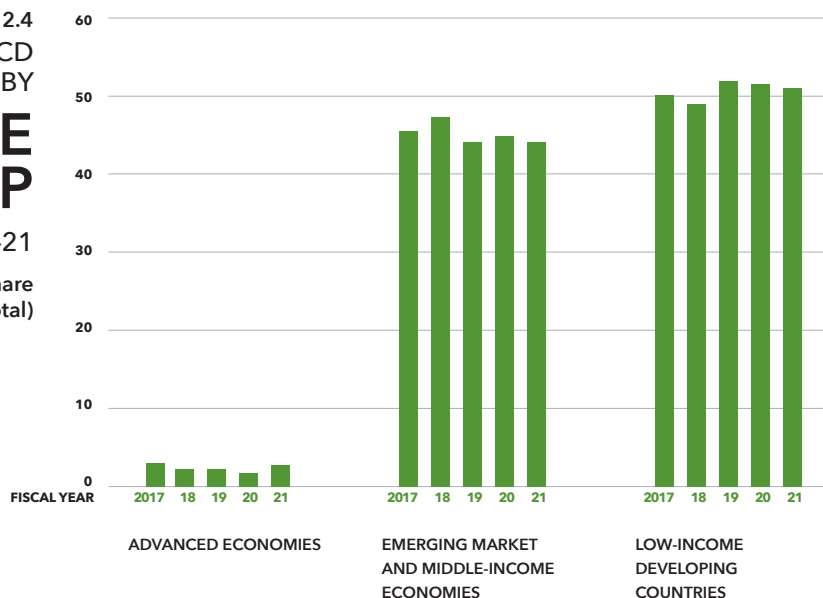
**38%**

to sub-Saharan Africa

**22%**

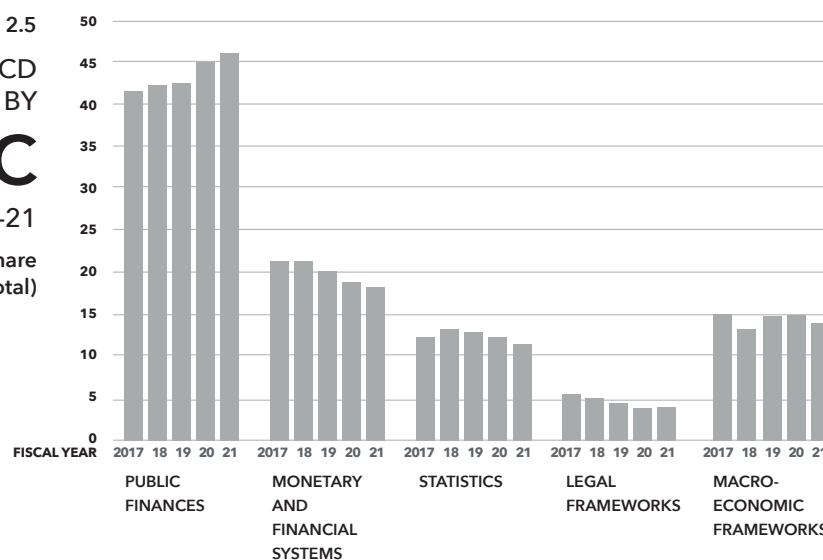
to Asia and Pacific

Figure 2.4  
DIRECT CD  
DELIVERY BY  
**INCOME  
GROUP**  
FY 2017-21  
(percentage share  
of total)



**95%**  
to low- and  
middle-income  
countries

Figure 2.5  
DIRECT CD  
DELIVERY BY  
**TOPIC**  
FY 2017-21  
(percentage share  
of total)



**46%**  
to support effective  
management of  
public finances

**14%**  
to improve  
macroeconomic  
analysis and  
forecasting

**18%**  
to strengthen central  
banks and financial  
systems



## PART TWO: What We Do

# TRAINING

FY 2017-21

Figure 2.6

## Participation by Participant Region of Origin

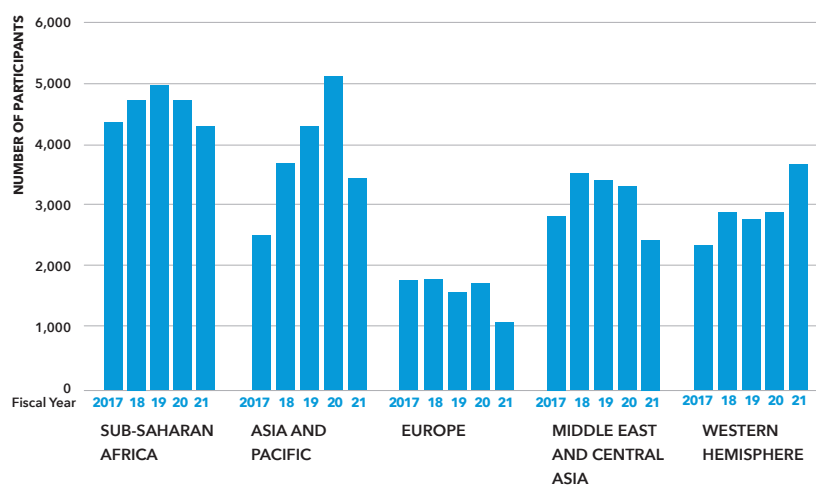
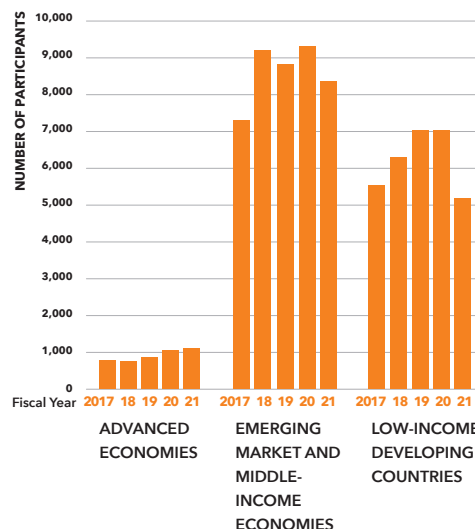


Figure 2.7

## Participation by Income Group



### Top 10 Partners for IMF Capacity Development

(Signed agreements in US dollars, average, FY 2019-21)

1. Japan
2. European Union
3. Germany
4. United Kingdom
5. Netherlands
6. Switzerland
7. Norway
8. Korea
9. Kazakhstan
10. Canada

### Top 10 Recipients of IMF Technical Assistance

(FY 2017-21 average, US dollars spending)

1. Myanmar
2. Ukraine
3. Liberia
4. Mozambique
5. Mongolia
6. Sierra Leone
7. Sri Lanka
8. Uganda
9. Guinea
10. Cambodia

### Top 10 Recipients by Training Participation

(FY 2017-21 average, participant weeks)

1. India
2. China
3. Nigeria
4. Indonesia
5. Cambodia
6. Uganda
7. Zimbabwe
8. Egypt
9. Philippines
10. Ghana

Table 2.4

**Thematic and Country Funds for IMF Capacity Development**

As of April 30, 2021

<b>NAME</b>	<b>PARTNERS</b>
<b>Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT III)</b>	Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland
<b>COVID-19 Initiative</b>	China, Germany, Japan, Korea, Spain, Switzerland
<b>Data for Decisions (D4D)</b>	China, European Union, Germany, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland
<b>Debt Management Facility III (DMF III)</b> (joint with World Bank)	Austria, European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, African Development Bank
<b>Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative (FIRST)</b> (joint with World Bank)	Germany, Switzerland
<b>Financial Sector Stability Fund (FSSF)</b>	China, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, European Investment Bank
<b>Managing Natural Resource Wealth (MNRW)</b>	Australia, European Union, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom
<b>Revenue Mobilization (RMTF)</b>	Australia, Belgium, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
<b>Somalia Country Fund</b>	Phase I: Canada, European Union, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; Phase II: Canada, Italy, United Kingdom
<b>Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT)</b>	France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom



## PART TWO: What We Do

Table 2.5

**IMF Regional Capacity Development Centers**

As of April 30, 2021

Name	Partners	Member Countries
<b>Africa Training Institute (ATI)</b>	China, Germany, Mauritius (host), European Investment Bank	45 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are eligible for training
<b>AFRITAC Central (AFC)</b>	China, European Union, France, Gabon (host), Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, European Investment Bank	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe
<b>East AFRITAC (AFE)</b>	Phase IV: European Union, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Tanzania (host), United Kingdom, European Investment Bank; Phase V: China, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Tanzania (host), United Kingdom	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan (since May 2020), Tanzania, Uganda
<b>AFRITAC South (AFS)</b>	Australia, China, European Union, Germany, Mauritius (host), Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, European Investment Bank	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>AFRITAC West (AFW)</b>	China, Côte d'Ivoire (host), European Union, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, European Investment Bank	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo
<b>AFRITAC West 2 (AFW2)</b>	China, European Union, Germany, Ghana (host), Switzerland, United Kingdom, European Investment Bank	Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
<b>IMF Capacity Development Office in Thailand (CDOT)</b>	Japan, Thailand (host)	Core beneficiary countries: Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Myanmar, Vietnam; select projects based in CDOT also cover other countries in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific island region
<b>Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC)</b>	Barbados (host), Canada, European Union, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Caribbean Development Bank, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos

Name	Partners	Member Countries
<b>Caucasus, Central Asia, and Mongolia Regional Capacity Development Center (CCAMTAC)</b>	China, Kazakhstan (host), Korea, Poland, Switzerland, Asian Development Bank	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
<b>Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic Regional Technical Assistance Center (CAPTAC-DR)</b>	European Union, Guatemala (host), Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Central American Bank for Economic Integration	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
<b>China-IMF Capacity Development Center (CICDC)</b>	China (host)	China and a range of other countries are eligible for training
<b>Joint Vienna Institute (JVI)</b>	Austria (primary member and host) and international partners/donors	31 countries in central, eastern, and southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Iran are eligible for training
<b>Middle East Center for Economics and Finance (CEF)</b>	Kuwait (host)	Arab League member countries are eligible for training
<b>Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center (METAC)</b>	European Union, France, Germany, Lebanon (host), Netherlands, Switzerland	Afghanistan, Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen
<b>Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC)</b>	Australia, Canada, European Union, Fiji (host), Korea, New Zealand, United States, Asian Development Bank	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
<b>IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI)</b>	Australia, Japan, Singapore (host)	37 countries in the Asia and Pacific region are eligible for training
<b>South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center (SARTTAC)</b>	Australia, European Union, India (host), Korea, United Kingdom	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Note: The IMF also delivers courses through regional training programs.